[XXIII^d. YEAR.] THE [No. 1103.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1768.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE, Jan. 7, 1768.

The Waves never riſe but when the Winds blow. PROV.

SIR,

AS the Cauſe of the preſent ill Humour in America, and of the Reſolutions taken there to purchaſe leſs of our Manufactures, does not ſeem to be generally underſtood, it may afford ſome Satisfaction to your Readers if you give them the following ſhort hiſtorical State of Facts.

From the Time that the Colonies were firſt conſidered as capable of granting Aids to the Crown, down to the End of the laſt War, it is ſaid, that the conſtant Mode of obtaining thoſe Aids, was by *requiſition* made from the Crown through its Governors to the ſeveral Aſſemblies, in circular Letters from the Secretary of State, in his Majeſty's Name, ſetting forth the Occaſion, requiring them to take the Matter into conſideration; and expreſſing a Reliance on their Prudence, Duty, and Affection to his Majeſty's Government, that they would grant ſuch Sums, or raiſe ſuch Numbers of Men, as were ſuitable to their reſpective Circumſtances.

The Colonies being accuſtomed to this Method, have, from Time to Time, granted Money to the Crown, or raiſed Troops for its Service, in Proportion to their Abilities; and during all the laſt War beyond their Abilities, ſo that conſiderable Sums were returned them Yearly by Parliament, as they had exceeded their Proportion.

Had this happy Method of Requiſition been continued (a Method that left the King's Subjects in thoſe remote Countries the Pleaſure of ſhowing their Zeal and Loyalty, and of imagining that they recommended themſelves to their Sovereign, by the Liberality of their voluntary Grants) there is no Doubt but all the Money that could reaſonably be expected to be raiſed from them in any Manner, might have been obtained, without the leaſt Heart-burning, Offence, or Breach of the Harmony, of Affections and Intereſts, that ſo long ſubſiſted between the Two Countries.

It has been thought Wiſdom in a Government exerciſing Sovereignty over different Kinds of People, to have ſome Regard to prevailing and eſtabliſhed Opinions among the People to be governed, wherever ſuch Opinions might in their Effects obſtruct or promote public Meaſures. If they tend to obſtruct public Service, they are to be changed, if poſſible, before we attempt to act againſt them; and they can only be changed by Reaſon and Perſuaſion. But if public Buſineſs can be carried on without thwarting thoſe Opinions, if they can be, on the contrary, made ſubſervient to it, they are not unneceſſarily to be thwarted, how abſurd ſoever ſuch popular Opinions may be in their Natures.——This had been the Wiſdom of our Government with Reſpect to raiſing Money in the Colonies. It was well known, that the Coloniſts univerſally were of Opinion, that no Money could be levied from Engliſh Subjects, but by their own Conſent, given by themſelves or their choſen Repreſentatives: That therefore, whatever Money was to be raiſed from the People in the Colonies, muſt firſt be granted by their Aſſemblies, as the Money raiſed in Britain is firſt to be granted by the Houſe of Commons: That this Right of granting their own Money, was eſſential to Engliſh Liberty: And that if any Man, or Body of Men, in which they had no Repreſentative of their chuſing, could tax them at Pleaſure, they could not be ſaid to have any Property, any Thing they could call their own. But, as theſe Opinions did not hinder their granting Money voluntarily and amply whenever the Crown by its Servants came into their Aſſemblies (as it does into its Parliaments of Britain or Ireland) and demanded Aids; therefore that Method was choſen, rather than the hateful one of arbitrary Taxes.

I do not undertake here to ſupport theſe Opinions of the Americans; they have been refuted by a late Act of Parliament, declaring its own Power;—which very Parliament, however, ſhew'd wiſely ſo much tender Regard to thoſe inveterate Prejudices, as to repeal a Tax that had militated againſt them. And thoſe Prejudices are ſtill ſo fixed and rooted in the Americans, that, it has been ſuppoſed, not a ſingle Man among them has been convinced of his Error, even by that Act of Parliament.

The Perſon then who firſt projected to lay aſide the accuſtomed Method of Requiſition, and to raiſe Money on America by Stamps, ſeems not to have acted wiſely, in deviating from that Method (which the Coloniſts looked upon as conſtitutional) and thwarting unneceſſarily the fixed Prejudices of ſo great a Number of the King's Subjects.——It was not, however, for want of Knowledge that what he was about to do would give them great Offence; he appears to have been very ſenſible of this, and apprehenſive that it might occaſion ſome Diſorders, to prevent or ſuppreſs which, he projected another Bill, that was brought in the ſame Seſſion with the Samp-Act, whereby it was to be made lawful for Military Officers, in the Colonies, to quarter their Soldiers in private Houſes. This ſeemed intended to awe the People into a Compliance with the other Act. Great Oppoſition however being raiſed here againſt the Bill, by the Agents from the Colonies, and the Merchants trading thither, the Coloniſts declaring, that under ſuch a Power in the Army, no one could look on his Houſe as his own, or think he had a Home, when Soldiers might be thruſt into it, and mixed with his Family, at the Pleaſure of an Officer: That Part of the Bill was dropt; but there ſtill remained a Clauſe, when it paſſed into a Law, to oblige the ſeveral Aſſemblies to provide Quarters for the Soldiers, furniſhing them with Firing, Bedding, Candles, Small-Beer, or Rum, and ſundry other Articles, at the Expence of the ſeveral Provinces. And this Act continued in Force when the Stamp-Act was repealed, though if obligatory on the Aſſemblies, it equally militated againſt the American Principle above-mentioned, *that Money is not to be raiſed on Engliſh Subjects without their Conſent.*

The Colonies nevertheleſs being put into high good Humour by the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, choſe to avoid a freſh Diſpute upon the other, it being temporary, and ſoon to expire, never, as they hoped, to revive again; and in the mean Time they, by various Ways, in different Colonies, provided for the quartering of the Troops, either by Acts of their own Aſſemblies, without taking Notice of the Act of P——t, or by ſome Variety or ſmall Diminution, as of Salt and Vinegar, in the Supplies required by the Act, that what they did might appear a voluntary Act of their own, and not done in Obedience to an A—of P——t which according to their Ideas of their Rights, they thought hard to obey.

It might have been well, if the Matter had thus paſſed without Notice; but a G——r having written home an angry and aggravating Letter upon this Conduct in the Aſſembly of his Province, the outed P——r of the Stamp-Act, and his Adherents, then in the Oppoſition, raiſed ſuch a Clamour againſt America, as being in Rebellion, and againſt thoſe who had been for the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, as having thereby been Encouragers of this ſuppoſed Rebellion, that it was thought neceſſary to enforce the Quartering-Act by another Act of Parliament, taking away from the Province of New-York, which had been the moſt explicit in its Refuſal, all the Powers of Legiſlation, 'til it ſhould have complied with that Act. The News of which greatly alarmed the People every where in America, as (it has been ſaid) the Language of ſuch an Act ſeemed to them to be, Obey implicitly Laws made by the Parliament of Great-Britain to raiſe Money on you without your Conſent, or you ſhall enjoy no Rights or Privileges at all.

At the ſame Time a Perſon lately in high Office, projected the levying more Money from America, by new Duties on various Articles of our own Manufacture, as Glaſs, Paper, Painters Colours, &c. appointing a new Board of Cuſtoms, and ſending over a Set of Commiſſioners, with large Salaries, to be eſtabliſhed at Boſton, who were to have the Care of collecting thoſe Duties; which were by the Act expreſsly mentioned to be intended for the Payment of the Salaries of Governors, Judges, and other Officers of the Crown in America; it being a pretty general Opinion here, that thoſe Officers ought not to depend on the People there for any Part of their Support.

It is not my Intention to combat this Opinion. But perhaps it may be ſome Satisfaction to your Readers, to know what Ideas the Americans have on the Subject. They ſay then, as to Governors, that they are not like Princes, whoſe Poſterity have an Inheritance in the Government of a Nation, and therefore an Intereſt in its Proſperity; they are generally Strangers to the Provinces they are ſent to govern, have no Eſtate, natural Connection, or Relation there, to give them an Affection for the Country; that they come only to make Money as faſt as they can; are ſometimes Men of vicious Characters, and broken Fortunes, ſent by a Miniſter, merely to get them out of the Way; that as they intend ſtaying in the Country no longer than their Government continues and purpoſe to leave no Family behind them, they are apt to be regardleſs of the Good-Will of the People, and care not what is ſaid or thought of them after they are gone. Their Situation, at the ſame Time, gives them many Opportunities of being vexatious, and they are often ſo, notwithſtanding their Dependance on the Aſſemblies for all that Part of their Support that does not ariſe from Fees eſtabliſhed by Law; but would probably be much more ſo, if they were to be ſupported by Money drawn from the People without their Conſent or Good-Will, which is the profeſſed Deſign of this new Act. That, if by Means of theſe forced Duties Government is to be ſupported in America, without the Intervention of the Aſſemblies, their Aſſemblies will ſoon be looked upon as uſeleſs, and a Governor will not call them, as having nothing to hope from their Meeting, and perhaps ſomething to fear from their Enquiries into, and Remonſtrances againſt, this Mal-Adminiſtration. That thus, the People will be deprived of their moſt eſſential Rights. That it being, at preſent, a Governor's Intereſt to cultivate the Good-Will, by promoting the Welfare of the People he governs, can be attended with no Prejudice to the Mother-Country, ſince all the Laws he may be prevailed on to give his Aſſent to, are ſubject to Reviſion here, and, if reported againſt, by the Board of Trade, are immediately repealed by the Crown; nor dare he paſs any Law contrary to his Inſtructions, as he holds his Office during the Pleaſure of the Crown, and his Securities are liable for the Penalties of their Bonds, if he contravenes thoſe Inſtructions. This is what they ſay as to *Governors*. As to *Judges*, they alledge, that being appointed from hence, and holding their Commiſſions, not during *good Behaviour*, as in Britain, but during *Pleaſure*, all the Weight of Intereſt or Influence would be thrown into one of the Scales (which ought to be held even) if the Salaries are alſo to be paid out of Duties raiſed upon the People without their Conſent, and independent of their Aſſemblies Approbation or Diſapprobation of the Judges Behaviour. That it is true, Judges ſhould be free from all Influence; and therefore, whenever Government here will grant Commiſſions to able and honeſt Judges, during good Behaviour, the Aſſemblies will ſettle permanent and ample Salaries on them during their Commiſſions: But at preſent, they have no other Means of getting rid of an Ignorant or an unjuſt Judge (and ſome of ſcandalous Characters have, they ſay, been ſometimes ſent them) But by ſtarving him out.

I do not ſuppoſe theſe Reaſonings of theirs will appear here to have much Weight, I do not produce them with an Expectation of convincing your Readers. I relate them merely in purſuance of the Taſk I have impoſed on myſelf, to be an impartial Hiſtorian of American Facts and Opinions.

The Coloniſts being thus greatly alarmed, as I ſaid before, by the News of the Act for aboliſhing the Legiſlature of New-York, and the Impoſition of theſe new Duties, profeſſedly for ſuch diſagreeable Purpoſes (accompanied by a new Set of Revenue Officers, with large Appointments, which gave ſtrong Suſpicions that more Buſineſs of the ſame kind was ſoon to be provided for them, that they might earn theſe Salaries) began ſeriouſly to conſider their Situation, and to revolve afreſh in their Minds, Grievances, which, from their Reſpect and Love to this Country, they had long borne, and ſeemed almoſt willing to forget. They reflected how lightly the Intereſt of all America had been eſtimated here, when the Intereſt of a few Inhabitants of Great-Britain happened to have the ſmalleſt Competition with it. That thus, the whole American People were forbidden the Advantage of a direct Importation of Wine, Oil, and Fruit, from Portugal, but muſt take them, loaded with all the Expences of a Voyage 1000 Leagues round about, being to be landed firſt in England, to be re-ſhipped for America; Expences amounting, in War-Time, at leaſt to 30 per Cent. more than otherwiſe they would have been, charged with; and all this merely that a few Portugal Merchants in London, may gain a Commiſſion on thoſe Goods paſſing through their Hands. Portugal Merchants, by the bye, that can complain loudly of the ſmalleſt Hardſhips laid on their Trade by *Foreigners*, and yet, even the laſt Year could oppoſe with all their Influence, the giving Eaſe to their *Fellow-Subjects* labouring under ſo heavy an Oppreſſion!——That on a ſlight Complaint of a few Virginia Merchants, Nine Colonies had been reſtrained from making Paper-Money, become abſolutely neceſſary to their internal Commerce, from the conſtant Remittance of their Gold and Silver to Britain.——But not only the Intereſt of a particular Body of Merchants, the Intereſt of any ſmall Body of Britiſh Tradeſmen or Artificers, has been found, they ſay, to outweigh that of all the King's Subjects in the Colonies. There cannot be a ſtronger natural Right than that of a Man's making the beſt Profit he can of the natural Produce of his Lands, provided he does not thereby hurt the State in general. Iron is to be found every where in America, and Beaver Furs are the natural Produce of that Country: Hats and Nails, and Steel, are wanted there as well as here. It is of no Importance to the common Welfare of the Empire, whether a Subject of the King's gets his Living by making Hats on this or that Side of the Water. Yet the Hatters of England have prevailed to obtain an Act in their own Favour, reſtraining that Manufacture in America, in order to oblige the Americans to ſend their Beaver to England to be manufactured, and purchaſe back the Hats, loaded with the Charges of a double Tranſportation. In the ſame Manner have a few Nailmakers, and ſtill a ſmaller Body of Steelmakers (perhaps there are not Half a Dozen of theſe in England) prevailed totally to forbid, by an Act of Parliament, the erecting of Slitting Mills, or Steel Furnaces, in America, that the Americans may be obliged to take all the Nails for their Buildings, and Steel for their Tools, from theſe Artificers, under the ſame Diſadvantages.

Added to theſe, the Americans remembered the Act authoriſing the moſt cruel Inſult that perhaps was ever offered by one People to another, that of emptying our Jails into their Settlements; Scotland too, having within theſe Two Years, obtained the Privilege it had not before, of ſending its Rogues and Villains alſo to the Plantations. I ſay, reflecting on theſe Things, they ſaid to one another (their News Papers are full of ſuch Diſcourſes) theſe People are not content with making a Monopoly of us, forbidding us to trade with any other Country of Europe, and compelling us to buy every Thing of them, tho' in many Articles we could furniſh ourſelves 10, 20, and even to 50 per Cent. cheaper elſewhere; but now they have as good as declared they have a Right to tax us, *ad libitum*, internally and externally, and that our Conſtitutions and Liberties ſhall all be taken away, if we do not ſubmit to that Claim. They are not content with the high Prices at which they ſell us their Goods, but have now begun to enhance thoſe Prices by new Duties; and by the expenſive Apparatus of a new Set of Officers, appear to intend an Augmentation and Multiplication of thoſe Burthens, that ſhall ſtill be more grievous to us. Our People have been fooliſhly fond of their ſuperfluous Modes and Manufactures, to the impoveriſhing our Country, carrying off all our Caſh, and loading us

with Debt; they will not suffer us to restrain the Luxury of our Inhabitants, as they do that of their own, by Laws: They can make Laws to discourage or prohibit the Importation of French Superfluities; but, though those of England are as ruinous to us, as the French ones are to them, if we make a Law of that kind, they immediately repeal it. Thus they get all our Money from us by Trade, and every Profit we can any where make by our Fisheries, our Produce, or our Commerce, centers finally with them; but this does not signify. It is Time then to take care of ourselves, by the best Means in our Power. Let us unite in solemn Resolutions and Engagements with, and to each other, that we will give these new Officers as little Trouble as possible, by not consuming the British Manufactures on which they are to levy the Duties. Let us agree to consume no more of their expensive Gewgaws. Let us live frugally, and let us industriously manufacture what we can for ourselves: Thus we shall be able honourably to discharge the Debts we already owe them, and after that we may be able to keep some Money in our Country, not only for the Uses of our internal Commerce, but for the Service of our gracious Sovereign, whenever he shall have occasion for it, and think proper to require it of us in the old *constitutional* Manner.

For, notwithstanding the Reproaches thrown out against us in the Public Papers and Pamphlets, notwithstanding we have been reviled in their Senate as *Rebels* and *Traitors*, we are truly a loyal People. Scotland has had its Rebellions, and England its Plots against the present royal Family; but America is untainted with those Crimes; there is in it scarce a Man, there is not a single Native of our Country, who is not firmly attach'd to his King by Principle and by Affection. But a new Kind of Loyalty seems to be required of us, a Loyalty to P--------t; a Loyalty that is to extend, it is said, to a Surrender of all our Properties, whenever a H---- of C------, in which there is not a single Member of our chusing, shall think fit to grant them away without our Consent; and to a patient suffering the Loss of our Privileges as Englishmen, if we cannot submit to make such Surrender. We were separated too far from Britain by the Ocean, but we were united to it by Respect and Love, so that we could at any Time freely have spent our Lives and little Fortunes in its Cause: But this unhappy new System of Politics tends to dissolve those Bands of Union, and to sever us for ever.

These are the wild Ravings of the at present half-distracted Americans. To be sure, no reasonable Man in England can approve of such Sentiments, and, as I said before, I do not pretend to support or justify them; but I sincerely wish, for the Sake of the Manufactures and Commerce of Great-Britain, and for the Sake of the Strength which a firm Union with our growing Colonies would give us, that these People had never been thus needlessly driven out of their Senses.

I am yours, &c. F † S.

MADRID, *January* 12.

WE have just received Advice from Cadiz of the Arrival of the Frigate Venus, from Buenos-Ayres, with 151 Jesuits on board, from Paraguay, and that Three more Ships with 100 more of those Fathers were separated from the above-mentioned Frigate, by bad Weather, at the Mouth of the River Plata. She sailed from Rio de la Plata the 12th of October last, and has brought home 686,770 Pieces of Eight.

LONDON.

Feb. 4. We are informed, by a Gentleman arrived from Embden, that his Prussian Majesty had given Orders for several Ships to be fitted out there this Season, for the Whale-Fishery in the Greenland Seas.

We hear that it is agreed to raise 1,900,000 l. by way of Annuities and Lottery, for the Service of the present Year, viz. 1,300,000 l. by Three per Cent. Annuities, and 600,000 l. by Lottery.

By the Scheme of the Lottery agreed on for the present year, there are to be Two 20,000 l. Prizes, Four of 10,000 l. Five of 5000 l. and Ten of 2000 l. and not quite Two Blanks to a Prize.

Letters from Leghorn, dated Jan. 18, say, "They write from Corsica, that some considerable Offers were lately made to General Paoli to engage him to enter into the Service of a certain great Power, but he made answer, That he had resolved, in Imitation of Timoleon, as soon as he procured the Liberty of his Country, to spend the rest of his Days in Retirement."

According to recent Letters from Genoa, the Republic had engaged to build Ten new Ships of War of different Rates for the Service of France, by the Middle of June 1771.

Extract of a Letter from Corte, in the Island of Corsica, dated Jan. 4.

"Preparations are making for a very important Expedition; the Object of which, however, is a profound Secret.

"We are assured that the Regencies of Algier, Tripoli, and Tunis, have sought the Friendship of our Nation, and proposed to enter into a Treaty of Alliance and Commerce with us; but that their Propositions have been refused, because such an Alliance would too much enable the Barbarians to interrupt the Trade of the other States of Italy; which our Dictator no Way desires."

Extract of a Letter from Portugal.

"A Fabric of Baize is now carrying on here with great Success. Twenty-five Woollen Manufacturers are arrived from Ireland, and more expected."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Lancaster, to his Friend in London, dated January 31, 1768.

"There is no Safety in stirring out of Doors, nor really any Safety within Doors in this Town, the Mobs being so riotous and outrageous, on account of Parliamenteering, that they have not left a Front-Window, Frames or Shutters, &c. but what they have broken to Shivers, and even pulled down some Houses; one Man has lost his Life, several others are terribly maimed; and GOD knows how this melancholy Affair will end. I shall see you in London as soon as I can with Safety leave my Family."

NEW-YORK, *April* 28.

Extract of a late Letter from London.

"You may tell it publicly——from good Authority, that our gracious Sovereign is no Way offended at the Oeconomy of the Americans——is much pleased that they should provide for themselves, and that no Part of his Subjects should be oppressed by other Parts. No Act of Parliament suppresses your Paper Money;—— but you are to be relieved by having a Bank, as they have in Ireland and Scotland. All due Attention will be paid to any Petition from the People, by the Minister for the American Department, and I hope it will not be in the Power of a few to oppress and injure the Whole. There has been strange Confusion about Paper Currency, some have petitioned for, others against it, and an American Gentleman, lately examined before the Lords of Trade, positively spoke against it."

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 12.

Monday last arrived here Capt. FROST, in 43 Days from the Downs, but has brought no *English* Prints, except his Majesty's SPEECH on the Prorogation of the Parliament.

His MAJESTY's *most Gracious* SPEECH *to both Houses of* PARLIAMENT, *on Thursday the Tenth Day of* March, 1768.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE Readiness with which you entered into the Views I recommended to you at the opening this Session, and the Assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the Dispatch of the Public Business, give me great Satisfaction. At the same Time, the affectionate Concern you have shewn for the Welfare of your Fellow Subjects, by the salutary Laws passed for their Relief, in respect to the high Price of Provisions, cannot fail of securing to you their most grateful Regard.

I have nothing new to communicate to you in relation to foreign Affairs. The apparent Interests of the several Powers in *Europe*, as well as the express Assurances I have received from them, leave me no room to doubt of their Disposition to preserve the general Tranquillity. And, on my Part, you may rest assured, that every Measure that is consistent with the Honour of my Crown, and the Rights of my Subjects, shall be steadily directed to that most salutary Purpose.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

Your Chearfulness in granting the necessary Supplies, and your Attention to the Ease of my good Subjects in the Manner of raising them, equally demand my Acknowledgments. I see, with Pleasure, that you have been able to prosecute your Plan for the Diminution of the National Debt, without laying any additional Burthen upon my People.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

As the Time limited by Law for the Expiration of this Parliament now draws near, I have resolved forthwith to issue my Proclamation for dissolving it, and for calling a new Parliament. But I cannot do this, without having first returned you my Thanks, for the many signal Proofs you have given of the most affectionate Attachment to my Person, Family, and Government, the most faithful Attention to the Public Service, and the most earnest Zeal for the Preservation of our excellent Constitution. When, by the vigorous Support which you gave me during the War, I had been enabled, under the Divine Providence, to restore to my People the Blessings of Peace, you continued to exert yourselves, with equal Alacrity and Steadiness, in pursuing every Measure that could contribute to the Maintenance of the Public Safety and Tranquility; which you well understood could no otherwise be preserved, than by establishing, on a respectable Foundation, the Strength, the Credit, and the Commerce of the Nation. The large Supplies you have from Time to Time granted, and the wise Regulations you have made for these important Purposes, will, I am persuaded, be found to have been productive of the most beneficial Consequences.

In the approaching Election of Representatives, I doubt not but my People will give me fresh Proofs of their Attachment to the true Interest of their Country; which I shall ever receive as the most acceptable Mark of their Affection to me. The Welfare of all my Subjects is my first Object. Nothing therefore has ever given me more real Concern, than to see any of them, in any Part of my Dominions, attempting to loosen those Bonds of constitutional Subordination, so essential to the Welfare of the Whole. But it is with much Satisfaction that I now see them returning to a more just Sense of what their own Interest, no less than their Duty, indispensibly requires of them; and thereby giving me the Prospect of continuing to reign over an happy, because an united People.

Then the Lord CHANCELLOR, *by his* MAJESTY's *Command, said;*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, That this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the Thirty-first of this Instant *March*, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued, to Thursday the Thirty-first of this Instant.

Capt. FROST informs us, that Mr. WILKES appeared publicly in *London*, having declared himself a Candidate for the City, that his Pardon was to be made out the Day after he came away, and that it was generally believed he wou'd be return'd One of the Members, by a great Majority: The following is a Copy of one of his Hand Bills:

TO THE WORTHY LIVERYMEN OF THE CITY OF *LONDON.*

Gentlemen, and Fellow Citizens,

"IN Deference to the Opinion of some very respectable Friends, I presume to offer myself a Candidate for my native City of *London*, at the ensuing General Election. The Approbation you have been pleased, on several Occasions, to express of my Conduct, induces me to hope, that the Address I have now the Honour of making to you, will not be unfavourably received.

"The chief Merit with you, *Gentlemen*, I know to be a sacred Love of Liberty, and of those generous Principles, which at first gave, and have since secured to this Nation, the great Charter of Freedom. I will yield to none of my Countrymen in this noble Zeal, which have always characterized *Englishmen*. I may appeal to my whole Conduct, both in and out of Parliament, for the Demonstration, that such Principles are deeply rooted in my Heart, and that I have steadily pursued the Interests of my Country, without Regard to the powerful Enemies I created, or the manifest Dangers in which I must thence necessarily be involved, and that I have fulfilled the Duties of a good Subject.

"The Two important Questions of Public Liberty, respecting *General Warrants*, and the *Seizure of Papers*, may perhaps, place me among those, who have deserved well of Mankind, by an undaunted Firmness, Perseverance, and Probity: These are the Virtues which your Ancestors never failed to exert in the same national Cause of Liberty, and the World will see renewed in their Descendants on every great Call of Freedom and our Country.

"The Nature and Dignity of the Trust, *Gentlemen*, which I now solicit, strike me very forcibly. I feel the warmest Zeal for your Interests, and Affection for your Service. I am conscious how unequal my Abilities are, yet Fidelity and Integrity shall in some Measure compensate that Deficiency, and I will endeavour, through Life, to merit the Continuance of your Approbation, the most precious Reward to which I aspire. If I am honoured with so near a Relation to you, it will be my Ambition to be useful, to dedicate myself to your Service, and to discharge with Spirit and Assiduity, the various and important Duties of the distinguished Station, in which I may be placed by the Favour of you, *Gentlemen*, the Livery of *London*. I am with the utmost Respect,

GENTLEMEN,
your most faithful,
and obedient
humble Servant,
JOHN WILKES.

LONDON,
March 10, 1768.

The Captains MAYNARD and RICHARDSON may be hourly expected, as they left the Downs with Captain FROST.

*** *The Blanks and Prizes for the* Maryland LIBERTY LOTTERY, *are ready for the Wheels, and the Time appointed for Drawing being near at Hand, those who incline to become Adventurers, are requested to be speedy in their Application.*

TO THE PRINTERS.

As a Mistake appears in your last Gazette, in publishing our Races, we desire you will publish them from the Account herewith sent.

We are,
Your humble Servants,
The MANAGERS of the *Upper-Marlborough* RACES.

May 7, 1768.

On Tuesday, the 3d Inst. a Match for 50 Guineas was run for, over the *Upper-Marlborough* Course, One Four Mile Heat, carrying 9 Stone, by a grey Filly, called *Britannia*, got by *Briton*, belonging to his Excellency the Governor, and a black Colt, call'd *Gimcrack*, got by *Ariel*, belonging to *Notley Young*, Esq; and won by the latter.——Odds Two to One on *Gimcrack*, the Filly being lame.

Wednesday, 4. The following Horses started for the Subscription Purse of 100 Pounds, *viz.*

	1st H.	2d H.
Dr. *Hamilton*'s Horse, *Figure*, Wt. 10 St.	1	1
Francis Thornton's do. *Merryman*, do. do.	2	2
Sam. Galloway's do. *Selim*, do. do.	3	3
Mr. *Thomas*'s *Buckskin*, 5 Yrs. old, 8 st. 10lb.	4	dist.

Odds at Starting, Three to One *Selim* against the Field; Five to One the Field against *Figure*; Five to Four *Merryman* would be distanced in the Heats; and even Bets *Buckskin* would be distanced the first Heat.——*Figure* took the Lead from the Post, and won the Heat with great Ease.——'Tis remarkable that the last Heat was run in 8 Minutes and 52 Seconds. The Ground, by a fair Measurement, is full Four Miles.

Thursday, 5. A Purse of 25 Pounds was run for, by

Mr. *M'Gill*'s bay Colt, *Nonpareil*, Wt. 8 stone, - 1
Mr. *Bullen*'s brown Horse, *Liberty**, aged, 10 st. - 2
Dr. *Hamilton*'s bay Filly, *Primrose*, 8 stone, - dist.
Mr. *Digges*'s Mare, *Moll Rose*, 6 Yrs. old, 9st. 6lb. dist.

Bets in Favour of *Nonpareil*, who won the Heat with Ease, and received the Money—*Liberty* not starting the Second Heat.

* *Formerly* TRYALL.

TO THE PRINTERS.

YOU have at length obtained the Great *C. D*'s *Imprimatur*. Whether the Surmise, that the *Bystander*'s Letters were objected to as obnoxious, be true or not, you know best.——*C. D.* calls upon him to be very explicit upon the Subject of Pluralities:—— "What, upon Compulsion, HAL? If Reasons were as thick as Black-berries, I would not give one upon Compulsion."

I must do Lord *B*—— the Justice to say, that the Moment he heard the Subject of Pluralities would be disagreeable to the People, he superseded his former Instructions, and resolved to provide for his Friend on the Civil List:——A Conduct, which one would think deserves the warmest Returns of public and private Gratitude.——Your Opposition, *C. D.* merits Thanks.——We will not enquire into the Motives:——They will not bear the Light.——They wrong you, who think you his Enemy.——I leave then the Defence of this Branch of the legal Prerogative in your Hands.——In good Hands I leave it.

But lest those ugly Statutes, concerning Supremacy, should frighten you; I would hint to you, that some other ugly Consequences might attend your basely betraying your Trust, and covertly attacking those Rights you are sworn to defend.

The Prejudices of the People were complied with, in asking the Consent of Vestries.——Their Prejudices were complied with by a Resignation upon not obtaining it.——Can the People desire more? They are not so unconscionable.

May all my Friend's Antagoniſts act as his has done:——May all my Opponents write as mine have done:——The Courage of the one, and the Wit of the other, are exactly of a Standard:——He needs no greater Triumph: I no greater Reputation; ſince it is not, I own, without Pleaſure, I hear,

Hoc juvat; et melli eſt, non mentiar:

A grateful Sound, and pleaſing to the Ear:

that the Public Voice allows the *Byſtander* to have written like a Scholar, and a Gentleman;——his Adverſaries in general, and *C. D. in particular*, like Dunces, and Blackguards. *I am Your's,*

A BYSTANDER.

To the PRINTERS *of the* MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Your inſerting the following Piece, which made its Appearance in a late Engliſh *Paper, will oblige your humble Servant,*

A CONSTANT CUSTOMER.

THE Pragmatic Sanction, as it is called, or royal Proclamation, or Law lately made in Spain, muſt, by all rational Men, be conſidered as extraordinary in its Nature *.

Every Friend to the natural and ſocial Rights of Mankind, muſt conceive the ſtrongeſt Indignation at ſuch tyrannical Proceedings towards a whole People; for, admitting the Jeſuits to be Atheiſts, Traitors, nay Devils incarnate, ſtill they were, as a Community, one of the Members of that national Body Politic, and ought not to have been cut off from it, without being firſt proved ſo infectiouſly tainted, as to warrant, in Juſtice, ſuch an Amputation.

If a Sovereign can, by the Laws of God, Juſtice, or Right, diſpoſe of any Body of his People, whom he pleaſes, without aſſigning any other Reaſon, than his Will, upon ſecret Deliberations, and for Cauſes known to himſelf; what Security has any other Part, or even the whole of his People, that he will not do the ſame by them? And, to tell them they muſt ſubmit to this being done in Silence, under the Penalty of being treated as guilty of high Treaſon, and even at Will to abrogate all obſtructive Laws for that Purpoſe, is ſurely exerting a Power in which no People can acquieſce, 'till every Sentiment of Juſtice, Right or Humanity becomes obliterated from their Minds.

The Almighty never lodged ſuch a Power in the Hands of any created Being; his Divine Laws, like his Attributes, being to do Juſtice and love Mercy; and no human Juſtice can be warrantable that is not manifeſted to be right. The King of Spain might, with as much Propriety, order his Subjects to turn Mahometans, for Reaſons that he reſerves within his Breaſt——with forbidding them, under the Penalty of high Treaſon, to write, ſpeak, or declaim on the Subject, and with abrogating all obſtructive conſtitutional Laws for that Purpoſe, by his arbitrary Proclamation; or he might as well confiſcate and puniſh every religious Order, or every civil Community on the like Pleas, and exactly the ſame Injunctions to the reſt of his People concerning his Proceedings.

We all know the Conſtitution of Spain was originally Gothic, like our own, and we alſo know, that the preſent King's Father was preferred to ſucceed to that Throne conditionally, for the Good of the People, and the entire Preſervation of the Spaniſh Dominions. They had then an acknowledged Right of thinking for themſelves, but now they are told it belongs not to them to judge of, or interpret the Sovereign's Commands; which is abſolutely reducing them to the Condition of the moſt abject of Slaves.

Theſe Jeſuits have Fathers, Brothers, and Kinſmen of all Degrees, amongſt all Ranks of the Spaniards, who are to require no Reaſons for their Confiſcation and Baniſhment, while all natural Affection is even demanded to be ſilently ſacrificed.——Think, Oh! my Countrymen, to what Men become ſubjected when their *Liberties* are loſt. Learn to value your own, and teach your Children to do the ſame, beyond Fortune or even Life. A FRIEND to OPEN JUSTICE.

* *Vide Magazine for May* 1767.

May 10, 1768.

To be SOLD, at the Houſe of Arthur Charlton, *in* Frederick-Town, Frederick *County, on Thurſday the* 23*d of* June,

ABOUT Seventeen Hundred Acres of very good LAND, in *Frederick* County, between Captain *Evan Shelby*'s, and Mr. *Iſaac Baker*'s, and near *Conococheague*. There are ſeveral Settlements on the Land: Either of the above Perſons will ſhow the Land, and a Plan of it will be left with Mr. *Bowles*, at *Frederick-Town*. The Land will be ſold in Parcels, as may ſuit the Purchaſers, and Credit given for the Purchaſe-Money, on Security and Intereſt.——I have ſeveral other valuable Tracts of Land in *Maryland*, and ſome in *Virginia*, which I will ſell, leaſe, or rent. For Particulars, apply to the Subſcriber, at *Upper-Marlborough*.

(t) STEPHEN WEST.

May 9, 1768.

ON the 30th Inſtant, will be run for, at *Fig-Point*, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of TWENTY POUNDS Currency, free for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, the beſt of Three Heats, Three Times round the Ground to each Heat; Four Years old, to carry Eight Stone; Five Years old, Nine Stone; Six Years old, and upwards, Ten Stone, Saddle and Bridle included; the Horſe winning Two Heats, and ſaving his Diſtance the Third, to be entitled to the Purſe.

On the Day following, will be run for, over the ſame Courſe, the Entrance Money of both Days, with what other Money may be made up; on the ſame Conditions as the firſt Day's Race; the winning Horſe the firſt Day only excepted. Twenty Minutes will be allowed for Rubbing, between each Heat. The Horſes to be entered the Saturday before the Race, with Mr. *Richard Wells*, and to pay Twenty Shillings for the Firſt Day, and Fifteen Shillings for the Second Day, if a Subſcriber, if a Non-Subſcriber, to pay Thirty Shillings Entrance, for the Firſt Day, and Twenty Shillings for the Second Day; or, if entered at the Pole, to pay double Entrance. All Diſputes that may ariſe, to be determined by Judges appointed for that Purpoſe.—— The Horſes to ſtart between the Hours of One and Two o'Clock.

** Three reputed Horſes to ſtart, or no Race.

BENEDICT, *May* 2, 1768.

THE Subſcriber intending to GREAT-BRITAIN very ſhortly, requeſts all Perſons indebted to him, or himſelf and Company, (eſpecially thoſe who indebted conſiderable Sums for Dealings in the holeſale Way) to be ſpeedy in their Payments, which may ſave them much Trouble, and will greatly oblige him.——All thoſe who are indebted upon open Accounts, and cannot conveniently pay at this Time, are requeſted to come in, and ſettle their Accounts, by Bonds, Notes, or otherways, to prevent Diſputes that often occur at ſettling open Accounts in the Abſence of one of the contracting Parties.

All Perſons having Claims againſt the Subſcriber, are deſired to bring them in, to be adjuſted and paid.——The STORE at BENEDICT, is to be continued, and regularly ſupplied, as uſual, under the Management of Mr. ROBERT YOUNG, who hath lately received a large and general Aſſort[illegible] of EAST-INDIA and EUROPEAN GOODS, i[illegible] from LONDON and GLASGOW; and will [illegible] Wholeſale or Retail, on very reaſonable Terms, for Caſh, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco. Mr. YOUNG has alſo for Sale, WEST-INDIA Rum and Sugar—beſt VIRGINIA inſpected Pork, and a few Pipes, Hogſheads, and Quarter Caſks of genuine MADEIRA Wine, of the NEW-YORK Quality, of Vintage 1766, and is now ſelling at the very low Price of Forty-five Pounds Currency *per* Pipe, ready Money, and filled up when delivered: The Price of Hogſheads and Quarter-Caſks, in Proportion; *viz.* 22 *l.* 10 *s.* and 11 *l.* 5 *s.* He will ſhortly have Wine of ſame Quality, of laſt Vintage, which will be ſold for ready Money, or Bills of Exchange, as imported, at Coſt and Charges.——A Cargo of beſt Stove-dry'd ſmall white SALT, is daily expected, which will be ſold cheap, if taken from the Ship's Side, at BENEDICT.

The Subſcriber hath for Sale a choice Parcel of coarſe GOODS, juſt imported in the SHARPE, Capt. BRUCE, from GLASGOW: They amount to 576 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.* Prime Coſt, clear of Charges; are well bought, as may be ſeen by the Prices and Quality of the Goods, and will be ſold a Bargain, for ready Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco:—— They conſiſt of the following Articles, *viz.* Mens, Youths, and Boys Caſtor and Felt Hats, KENDAL Cottons, Oſnabrigs, Harns, and Tweel Sacking,—3-4 7-8 and 4-4 IRISH Linens, 9-8 brown and white IRISH Sheetings, SCOTS Dowlas, and Printed Cotton Cloth; [illegible] FYFE, and 7-8 GLASGOW Checks, 3-4 and 7-8 [illegible]p'd Hollands and Bed-Ticks, Buckrams, Linen Handkerchiefs, Aprons of Lawn, Needle-work'd, Tartans, Writing-Paper, and Oſnabrig Thread:——SCOTS Plaiding, Mens Yarn and Plaid Hoſe, Mens and Youths Leather Breeches, Bearſkins, Duffils, Kerſeys, and low-priced Broad-Cloths, of various Colours, with Shalloons, Buttons and Twiſt, to ſuit them all.——Mens Saddles, Bridles and Surcingles, Pewter Plates, Diſhes, Baſons, and hard Metal Spoons; Twelve Dozen beſt SCOTS [illegible]alf, Four Caſks 8d. and 10d. Nails, and a good Aſſortment of ſmall HARD WARE, too numerous to particularize.——If the Purchaſer of this Parcel ſhould want any additional Articles, he will be ſupplied with them from the General Aſſortment in Mr. YOUNG's Store, on the ſame Terms on which he buys the Parcel.

(tf) THOMAS CAMPBELL.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE, OUT-HOUSES, and LOT, near the Town-Gate, in this City. For Terms apply to WILLIAM CURRIE, Cabinet-Maker, and Stucco-Worker.

May 7, 1768.

WHEREAS I have often advertis'd about 600 Acres of LAND, lying in *Anne-Arundel* County, within 10 Miles of the City of *Annapolis*, to be ſold by Public Vendue, in order to pay my juſt Debts: The Quality of the above Land, with a State of the Improvements and other Conveniencies thereon, were fully deſcribed in this Paper, in the Months of *January* and *February* laſt. And, as I have had it hinted to me that my Right to the above Premiſes, might be diſputed, I deſire ſuch as doubt, to enquire for the Truth where it can only be found, at the proper Offices, whoſe Doors are always open: And I hereby declare that I will take Advantage of any Perſon who ſhall ſecrete any Paper or Papers relating to the above Premiſes, or otherwiſe prejudice me by promoting Falſehoods concerning the ſame.—— My Land will be ſet up, at Public Vendue, on Tueſday next, the 17th Inſtant, and ſold to the higheſt Bidder. JOHN WILMOT.

THIS is to give Notice to all Perſons, that JOHN ROWE, of FREDERICK County, by Bond, agreed to convey unto GEORGE FRENCH, all the vacant Land that ſhould be found upon a Warrant of Re-ſurvey, on a Tract of Land, called NANCY'S CONTENTMENT, lying in ſaid County, which Bond has ſince been aſſigned over to me the Subſcriber: I therefore hereby forbid all Perſons from purchaſing the ſame.

(3w) JACOB FRENCH.

May 8, 1768.

WHEREAS ELEANOR, the Wife of me, the Subſcriber, has eloped from my Bed and Board: Theſe are therefore to forewarn all Perſons not to truſt her on my Account, as I will not pay any Debts of her contracting after this Date. As witneſs my Hand. VACHEL WHITE.

At SCHOOLFIELD, PRINCE-GEORGE's *County*,

RANGER

WILL COVER at FORTY SHILLINGS Currency, and Two and Six Pence to the Keeper.

Any Perſon who will bring 100 Buſhels of Oats and Fifty of Bran, or even a leſſer Quantity, to [illegible]'s Landing, ſhall receive Two Shillings for the Oats, if good, and Eight-pence for the Bran, if not muſty.

** If not brought ſoon, it may poſſibly not be wanted.

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

May 2, 1768.

RAN away laſt Night from the Subſcriber, living in *Frederick* County, about Seven Miles from *Bladenſburg*, one WILLIAM SCOTT, an Overſeer, a Country-born fellow, full-faced well made Man, about Twenty-two Years of Age, Five Feet Eight or Nine Inches high: Had on, and took with him, the following Cloaths, *viz.* a *German* Serge Coat, of a red and white Colour, a Nankeen Jacket, a Pair of Breeches of the ſame of his Coat, a Pair of black Worſted Stockings, a Pair of Thread ditto, a red ſpotted Silk Handkerchief, a Linen ditto, a good Caſtor Hat, and ſundry other Things. It is ſuppoſed he took away with him a Convict Fellow, a likely well made Man, named WILLIAM ABBUTT, an Engliſhman, about Twenty-ſix Years of Age, Five Feet Eight Inches high, wears his own Hair, of a browniſh Colour, tied behind: Had on, and took with him when he went away, a *German* Serge Coat, of a Leaden Colour, white Fuſtian Jacket, a Pair of Oſnabrig Trowſers, Two *Holland* Shirts, and Two Pair of Yarn Stockings. They alſo took a dark bay Horſe, about Fourteen and an Half Hands high, in very good Order, and well made, branded on the near Shoulder, G. P, and on the Buttock, O, alſo on the off-Shoulder, I, and on the Buttock, A, has a Star in his Forehead, Bob Tail, fretted with Traces on the Sides, and is about Seven Years old; alſo a bay Mare, about Thirteen Hands Three Inches high, branded on the near Shoulder, I, and on the Buttock, A, about Five Years old, an old Saddle, with a good blue fringed Houſing, a Pair of Leather Bags, and a Broad-Sword. Whoever takes up the ſaid Fellows, and brings them to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Three Pounds Currency for each, and Twenty Shillings for each of the Creatures, paid by JOHN ADAMSON.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed they will change both their Names, and Cloaths.

May 5, 1768.

THE Partnerſhip of STEWART & RICHARDSON, being now expired, all Perſons indebted to them, are deſired to be as ſpeedy as poſſible in diſcharging their Debts, and ſuch who are indebted by open Account, and cannot conveniently diſcharge the ſame, are requeſted to ſettle by Bond or Note immediately; for which Purpoſe, due Attendance will be given, at their late Store, in *Annapolis*, by *Anthony Stewart*, with whom all Perſons are deſired to ſettle.

STEWART & RICHARDSON.

Alexandria, April 23, 1768.

Purſuant to the Laſt Will and Teſtament of Mr. George Johnſton, *deceaſed, will be expoſed to Public SALE, on Monday the* 18*th of* July *next, on the Premiſes,*

THREE Lots of LAND, ſituate in the Town of *Alexandria*, with a good Dwelling-Houſe on them, upwards of 100 Feet long, and Six Fire Places below Stairs: Alſo another Dwelling-Houſe, 36 Feet long, with Two Fire Places, a Meat-Houſe, Milk-Houſe, Stable, Office, and other neceſſary Houſes, with a good Garden; the Whole incloſed with Pales and Brick: They front the River, and are defended from it by a Stone Wall, to which Boats and other ſmall Veſſels come, at a moderate Tide. At the ſame Time, will be ſold, a very elegant Silver Tea-Pot, Milk-Pot, and Stand. Long Time will be allowed the Purchaſer, upon paying down Part of the Money, and giving Bond, with good Security, to

SARAH JOHNSTON, Executrix,
(w2) GEORGE JOHNSTON, Executor.

Loudoun County, *Virginia, April* 29, 1768.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in *Loudoun* County, near *Rocky-Run* Chapel, Two *Engliſh* Convict Servant Men, both Blackſmiths, *viz.*

JOHN BENHAM, about 28 Years of Age, a ſlender made Fellow, ſtoops in his Shoulders, and has a very hoarſe Voice, wears his own ſhort Hair, is about 5 Feet 5 or 6 Inches high: Had on, when he went away, an Oſnabrig Shirt, a ſhort Cotton Jacket, Cotton Breeches, coarſe Stockings, and Country Shoes or Pumps.

JOHN MILLER, a ſhort well-ſet Fellow, wears his own ſhort Hair, has a large Scar in his Forehead, is about 5 Feet 2 or 3 Inches high, and about 28 Years of Age, he talks very much, and is very deceitful: Had on, when he went away, a grey Bearſkin Jacket and Breeches, an Oſnabrig Shirt, no Stockings, and Country Shoes. They may both perhaps change their Dreſs, as they took with them Oſnabrig Trowſers, and other Cloaths. They took with them, a Negro Boy named *Jack*, about 18 Years of Age, a ſhort well-ſet Fellow, has loſt the great[illegible] of his Toes with the Froſt, is a very briſk lively Fellow, and remarkably black. They ſtole out of my Stable, Two Horſes, one a bay, about 14 Hands high, ſhod before, has a Star in his Forehead, hanging Mane and Switch Tail, B[illegible] not known; the other a large ſorrel Horſe, ſhod round, has a Star in his Forehead, and goes well: The Negro Boy took with him a ſmall grey Horſe, about [illegible] Hands high, with a [illegible] Tail.

Whoever takes up ſaid Servants, and Negro, and brings them to my Houſe, in *Loudoun* County, near *Rocky-Run* Chapel, ſhall receive the above Reward, and if taken apart, Five Pounds Reward for each.

(tf) WILLIAM CARR LANE.

** It is ſuppoſed they have black'd themſelves, as there was ſome Coal and Tallow found in a Kettle of theirs.

To be Sold by the Subscriber, sundry Tracts of Land, in Maryland *and* Virginia, *viz.*

TWO TRACTS on a Drain of the Eastern Branch of *Patowmack*, One containing 188¼ Acres, called SCOTT's GOOD LUCK, lying about 4 Miles from *Snowden's* Iron-Works, and about Eight Miles from *Bladensburg*; hath on it a good Dwelling-House, Tobacco-House, and several other convenient Houses; about 70 Acres cleared, and under good Fence, extreme good Land, and a large Quantity of Meadow may be made thereon. The other contains 117 Acres, and joining the aforesaid Tract; hath on it a good Dwelling-House, new Tobacco-House, and several other useful Houses; about 30 Acres of cleared Land, and a very good Meadow sowed with Timothy: Both of which Tracts of Land are well watered and timbered, lying near the main Road, leading from *Bladensburg* to *Snowden's* Works.——Those in *Virginia*, are in *Hampshire* County, One of which contains 614 Acres, lying on *Mill-Creek*, about 25 Miles below Fort *Cumberland*, on the main Road, leading from *Winchester* to said Fort. The other contains 800 Acres, and lies on the North River of Great *Cape-Capon*, near the main Road, leading from *Winchester* to South Branch; all exceeding good Land, well watered and timbered, with a great Deal of Meadow Ground on each. Any Person inclinable to purchase, may know the Terms, by applying to Mr. *Stephen West*, of *Upper-Marlborough*, or to the Subscriber, in *Winchester*.

(74) WILLIAM SCOTT.

April 18, 1768.

FREDERICK COUNTY RACES.

ON Tuesday the 24th of *May* next, will be run for, near *George-Town*, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding: A Horse of 14 Hands, to carry One Hundred and Twenty-six Pounds, Saddle and Bridle included, and to rise and fall according to the Rules of Racing.——On the Day following, will be run for, on the same Terms, a PURSE OF TWELVE POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS, the winning Horse the preceeding Day excepted: To start between Two and Three o'Clock each Day, and entered with Messieurs *Joseph Belt*, or *John Orme*, the preceeding Day of each Race. A Horse winning Two clear Heats, and saving his Distance the Third, shall be entitled to the Money. Any Jockey detected in unfair Behaviour, shall be deemed distanced.——To pay One Pound Five Shillings for the first Day's Entrance, and Twelve Shillings and Six-pence for the Second; or double at the Post. Judges will be appointed to determine all Disputes, and the Money to be paid as soon as they shall pronounce their Decision. Three reputed running Horses to start, or no Race. To run the Two Mile Heats.

WANTED,

IN *Dorchester* Parish, in *Dorchester* County, a CURATE. Any one properly qualified, will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Vestry of the said Parish.

Signed per *Order*,
ROGER JONES, Register.

STOLEN or STRAYED from *Kingsbury* Furnace, in *Baltimore* County, about the latter End of *October*, or the Beginning of *November* last, a roan COLT, rising Three Years old, branded on the near Buttock, with the Letter B.

Whoever brings the said Colt to the Subscriber, at the above Furnace, shall receive TEN SHILLINGS Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

(4v) FRANCIS PHILLIPS.

Annapolis, March 29, 1768.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed by LORD BALTIMORE, in a Commission, bearing Date the 24th Day of *November*, 1767, for continuing the SALE of his LORDSHIP's MANORS and RESERV'D LANDS, give Notice, that they will meet at the Revenue-Office, on Tuesday the 17th of *May* next, and in case Purchasers shall appear, will attend, from Day to Day, during the Sitting of the Provincial Court, in order to dispose of the following MANORS, &c. viz.

	ACRES.	
Anne-Arundel,	1580	lying in *Anne-Arundel* Cy.
Gunpowder,	5000	*Baltimore* County.
Conococheague,	12000	*Frederick* County.
Monocosy,	10000	
Zachaiah,	9600	*Charles* County.
Pangaiah,	1500	
Calverton,	5000	
Chaptico,	6500	
Beaverdam,	8000	*St. Mary's* County.
Mill,		
Woolsey,		
West St. Mary's,	7500	
Snow-Hill,		
St. Barbaras, and		
St. Johns,		
Kent,	7500	*Kent* County.
Queen-Anne's,	5000	*Queen-Anne's* County.
Nanticoke,	5500	*Dorchester* County.

The above Lands will be sold to the highest Bidder, and put up in Lots, as shall be most agreeable to the Purchasers; some of them being very rich, with proper Cultivation, would bring fine Hemp, or make Meadows. Correct Plats, with a State of the Improvements, and the Terms of the present Leases; as likewise the Authority of the Commissioners, and Conditions of Sale, may be seen, by applying to the Subscriber,

Signed per *Order*, JOHN CLAPHAM.

LATELY IMPORTED,

From LIVERPOOL, *and to be SOLD by* JOHN ASHBURNER, *at* Baltimore-Town, *on reasonable Terms, by the Lump, or single Package*,

IRISH Linens, Osnabrigs, *Manchester* Checks, *Kendal* Cottons, Duffils, *Welsh* Marble-Cloth, and Trimmings, Felt and Castor Hats, Mens and Womens Stockings, Saddles, Hard-Ware, Earthen-Ware, *English* refined Sugar, Bottled-Beer, Cheese, Smiths Coals, fine Salt, and a few Casks of Pimento.

*** He has also for Sale, a few *African* SLAVES.

March 22, 1768.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC SALE, *on the Premises, by the Subscriber, in* Frederick *County*, Maryland, *on the* 20*th Day of* June *next*,

TWO overshot GRIST-MILLS, and one SAW-MILL, on *Rock-Creek*, about Five Miles from *George-Town*, and Six Miles from *Bladensburg*. The Three Mills are, in the driest Weather, plentifully supplied with Water, from one Dam, built of Stone, and so strong finished, as to be safe against any Fresh; one Pair of the Mill Stones are *French* Burr, the Bolting Clothes, and Lift Jack, with all the other Appurtenances, now belonging to them, will be Sold with the Mills. Also One Hundred and Twenty Acres of Land joining them; 20 Acres whereof was condemned by a Writ of *Ad quod Damnum*, and the other Hundred Acres is the Dwelling-Plantation of the Subscriber, whereon there is an Orchard, Dwelling-House, and Kitchen, and the Plantation is in good Repair. Possession will be given immediately after Harvest, and Two Years Credit for One Half the Money, on paying Interest, and giving Bond, with Security, if required.

ZACHARIAH WHITE.

March 4, 1768.

To be SOLD, on reasonable Terms, by James Houston, *living in* Worcester *County, on* Pocomoke *River*,

A SNOW, of about One Hundred and Fifty Tons. The Calking, Carpenters and Joiners Work are not yet finished, but can be completed in Four Months, or less, if required.

Likewise a BRIG, of about One Hundred and Ten Tons. She is all completed except the Calking.

WANTED,

A PERSON well acquainted with the Business of a COUNTY CLERK's OFFICE. Such a one, on Application to the Printer, will be duly encouraged.

Talbot County, March 1, 1768.

AS a regular Intercourse by Sea, between *Maryland* and *Philadelphia*, is generally thought a great Conveniency to the Trading Gentlemen of both Provinces, by giving them an Opportunity of getting the Commodities of each Place from each other, with quick Dispatch, and on safer and easier Terms, than they cou'd before; the Subscriber intends to continue his Schooner, the MARYLAND-PACKET, in that Trade, agreeable to his Advertisement of *September* last. He hopes the Gentlemen of both Provinces will give him the Encouragement, his Desire to serve, and the Conveniency he affords them, may merit. He will receive Goods on Freight, for any Part of *Maryland*, on low Terms, provided the Quantity will be sufficient to defray the Expence. The Vessel will be addressed to *Bond* and *Byrn*, Merchants in *Philadelphia*, who offer their Service to all the Gentlemen of *Maryland*, who have not an established Correspondency in *Philadelphia*, and will serve them with the utmost Punctuality, for the usual Commission. Orders to them, will meet with quick Dispatch, if sent to the Care of Col. *Fitzhugh*, at the Mouth of *Patuxent*, to *John Martin*, near *Oxford*; or by the several Posts: The Schooner is now in *Philadelphia*, and it is expected she will return, and be there again, by the Middle or last of *April*. (3m) JOHN MARTIN.

March 8, 1768.

To be LET and entered on the 1*st of* December *next*,

THE TENEMENT, whereon *Nathaniel Slicer* now lives, distant about 8 Miles from *George-Town* and *Bladensburgh*. For further Particulars apply to the said *Slicer*, or (tf) DANIEL CARROLL.

THE Subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of her late Husband, Mr. *Brian Philpot*, of *Baltimore-Town*, deceased, requests all the Creditors of the said deceased, to give her speedy Notice of the Amount of their several Claims, therein distinguishing whether they are on Bonds, Bills, Notes, or Accounts, that she may thereby be enabled to ascertain the Amount of the whole Debts, and give the Preference in the first Payments to those, who by Law, are entitled to the same. All Persons indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment.

She requests the Indulgence of the several Creditors, that they would not commence Suits against her, and thereby burthen the Administration with Costs, as they may be assured of her Intention to discharge the Debts, and compleat the Administration with all the Dispatch in her Power.

(3m) MARY PHILPOT, Administratrix.

ANNAPOLIS, *October* 29, 1767.

SCHEME
OF THE
MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY.

THE Lower House of Assembly of MARYLAND, have constantly, and ineffectually, hitherto, since Seventeen Hundred and Thirty-nine, RESOLVED, That his Lordship hath no Right to collect Twelve-pence *per* Hogshead on Tobacco exported.

A CONSTITUTIONAL Tax on the People to support an Agent of the Appointment of the Lower House, has been greatly desired, frequently attempted, and as often refused by the Upper House.

THE Lower House of Assembly contend, That the Clerk of the Council his reasonable Reward, as well as every other Expence necessarily attending the Execution of the Powers of Government, ought to be defrayed out of the FINES, FORFEITURES, AMERCIAMENTS, and OTHER MONIES, received by the Government for the Support thereof; and, "That "Sentiment being directly opposite to the Opinion "the Upper House had, on mature Consideration, "formed upon the Subject of the Clerk of the Coun-"cil's Claim," principally occasioned the Non-Payment of the Public Debt for upwards of Ten Years: The Distress of Trade for Want of a Circulating Medium, and the extreme Necessity of Public Credit, compelled the Lower House to agree to an Appeal to his Majesty in Council, on the Subject Matter of Difference, without the Allotment of any Public Money for that Purpose, as the only Means to settle Disputes, restore Public Credit, and lay a sure Foundation for the future Ease and Good of the Province.

A SUBSCRIPTION therefore, by RESOLVE of the Lower House, has been open'd, and Subscriptions are taken in by every Member, for maintaining an Agent, and supporting the Appeal on the Part of the People, as well as obtaining Redress of their OTHER Grievances; and, by RESOLVE also of the Lower House, as an additional Means of raising Money for the same Purposes, the following SCHEME of a LOTTERY, by which to raise ONE THOUSAND POUNDS Common Money, is submitted to the PUBLIC.

1	PRIZE of	£. 500	is	£. 500
1	—	250	—	250
1	—	100	—	100
2	—	50	are	100
2	—	30	—	60
4	—	20	—	80
4	—	15	—	60
10	—	10	—	100
20	—	5	—	100
50	—	4	—	200
80	—	3	—	240
73	—	2:10	—	182:10
2250	—	2	—	4500
1	First drawn Blank,	- - - -		13:15
1	Last drawn Blank,	- - - -		13:15
2500	Prizes.			£. 6500
2500	Blanks.			
5000	Tickets, at Thirty Shillings each, amount to -	£. 7500		
	From which deduct	- 1000		£. 6500

Two and an Half per Cent to be deducted from the Prizes, to defray the Expences of the Lottery.

THE Drawing to be in the Court-House of ANNAPOLIS, in the Presence of the Managers, and as many of the Adventurers as shall be pleased to attend.

THE Managers are, WILLIAM MURDOCK, Esq; Messieurs THOMAS SPRIGG, WILLIAM PACA, JOHN WEEMS, THOMAS GASSAWAY, *South-River*, THOMAS RINGGOLD, B. T. B. WORTHINGTON, HENRY HALL, JOHN HAMMOND, THOMAS JOHNSON, JOHN HALL of *Annapolis*, and SAMUEL CHASE, or such of them as shall chuse to act.

THE said Managers to give Bond to the Honourable SPEAKER, and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A LIST of the PRIZES to be published in the *MARYLAND* GAZETTE, and the Prizes paid as soon as the Drawing is finished; and those not demanded in Six Months after the Drawing, to be deemed as generously given to the above Use.

The SCHEME to be made public in the *MARYLAND* and *VIRGINIA* GAZETTES, and *PENNSYLVANIA* JOURNAL.

"LIFE, without LIBERTY, is worse than DEATH."

TICKETS may be had of any of the Managers, and of most of the Members of the Lower House of Assembly.

*** There not having been such a full Return of the SALE of TICKETS as could have been wished; rather too many TICKETS to lie on the Risk of the SCHEME, being still unsold; and as the Winter Season will be too far advanced after the *November* County Courts, the MANAGERS have resolved to begin the Drawing, certainly, on the Thursday after the Third Tuesday in *May* next, when many of the Adventurers may attend, with Conveniency.——It is hoped by that Time all the TICKETS will be Sold, but if they should not, the PUBLIC may rely on the LOTTERY's being then drawn.

The MANAGERS take this Opportunity to return their hearty Thanks to their Gentlemen, who have assisted in the SALE of TICKETS and beg they will return any they may have unsold, at least a Week before the Drawing.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE and WILLIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted the First Time, for 5*s.* and 1*s.* for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.——At same Place may be had, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, *viz.* COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of several Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, &c. &c. All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neatest and most expeditious Manner, on applying as above.